

Glossary of Terms about Montgomery County Building Energy Benchmarking Data

Updated January 2018

Field	Description
Group	<p>Category of covered building required to report data under the Benchmarking Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County – Public non-residential building owned and operated by Montgomery County (Department of General Services) • Group 1 – Private non-residential building 250,000 gross square feet and greater • Group 2 – Private non-residential building 50,000 gross square feet and greater but less than 250,000 gross square feet
Portfolio Manager Property ID	Unique identification number generated by EPA's ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®
Property Name	Name of property as reported by owner in Portfolio Manager
Montgomery County, MD Building ID (MBID)	<p>8-digit Parcel Identification Number/Tax ID where the covered building is located. If a complex of buildings that share a tax parcel adds up to at least 50,000 square feet, all buildings on the tax parcel are considered covered under the Benchmarking Law.</p> <p>Please note, ID numbers in this field may be less than 8 digits—the preceding zeroes before the ID number are not visible, but are part of the tax ID number.</p>
Portfolio Manager Parent Property ID	ID number of parent property for a multi-property campus from Portfolio Manager. The energy use of a campus can only be understood and analyzed as a whole. Any properties with a parent property ID should be analyzed with other properties with the same Parent Property ID.
Parent Property Name	Name of campus parent property from Portfolio Manager
Year Ending	Last day of the calendar year that is benchmarked and reported to DEP (e.g., 12/31/2016 represents calendar year 2016—January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016).
Benchmarking Report Status	<p>Indicates DEP's review and acceptance of properties in compliance, partial reports, exemptions/waivers received, or lack of report received.</p> <p>If a building owner believes the property's status is incorrectly categorized, contact DEP immediately at energy@montgomerycountymd.gov.</p>
Address Line 1 and 2	Covered building property address as reported by the owner
City	City where the covered building is located as reported by the owner
State	Maryland, the U.S. state where the covered building is located
Postal Code	U.S. mailing zip code as reported by the owner
Year Built	The year a property was constructed or underwent a major renovation, as reported by owner

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Number of Buildings	<p>The number of buildings represented in the Portfolio Manager record reported to DEP.</p> <p>In some cases, especially in buildings with shared energy systems or aggregated data provided by the utility companies, building owners may report aggregated data from multiple buildings in one Portfolio Manager property. DEP encourages building owners to report benchmarking data in the most granular building-level data possible.</p>
Owner of Record	Owner of the Portfolio Manager property record
Primary Property Type - Self Selected	The Primary Use of the Property, as reported by owner. This is not necessarily consistent with the property type designation in the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation.
Primary Property Type - EPA Calculated	The Primary Use of the Property, as calculated by Portfolio Manager based on the owner's selections of square footage per property use type
List of All Property Use Types at Property	Consolidated list of all property use types at the property, based on the owner's reporting
Reported Property Gross Floor Area	The Gross Floor Area as reported by owner, in square feet. The Gross Floor Area is the total size, as measured between the principal exterior surfaces of the enclosing fixed walls of the building(s). This includes all areas inside the building(s) such as: occupied tenant areas, common areas, meeting areas, break rooms, restrooms, elevator shafts, mechanical equipment areas, and storage rooms. It does not include the floor area of secondary spaces, such as parking lots.
ENERGY STAR Score	The 1-100 score calculated by Portfolio Manager that measures how well the property is performing relative to similar properties, when normalized for climate and operational characteristics. The 1-100 scale is set so that 1 represents the worst performing buildings and 100 represents the best performing buildings. A score of 50 indicates that a building is performing at the national median, taking into account its size, location, and operating parameters. A score of 75 indicates that a property is performing in the 75 th percentile and may be eligible to earn ENERGY STAR Certification. Note that not all property use types are able to earn an ENERGY STAR score—these appear in the public disclosure spreadsheet at “Not Available”.
Electricity (kWh)	The total annual electricity consumed by the property as reported by the owner, both sourced from the electrical grid and generated from any onsite renewable energy generation systems (if applicable), in kilowatt-hours (kWh).
Natural Gas (therms)	The total annual natural gas consumed by the property as reported by the owner, in therms (1 therm equals 100,000 British Thermal Units (Btu), and is approximately equal to the energy content of 100 cubic feet (CCF) of natural gas.

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Fuel Oil & Diesel Fuel Use (kBtu)	Total annual energy consumption from liquid fuel use on the property, inclusive of fuel oil no. 1, fuel oil no. 2, fuel oil no. 4, fuel oil no. 5 and no. 6, diesel, kerosene, and propane, measured in kBtu (1,000 British Thermal Units).
District Water-Based Energy Use (kBtu)	Total annual energy consumption from district water-based energy sources, inclusive of District Steam systems, District Hot Water, and District Chilled Water, measured in kBtu (1,000 British Thermal Units).
Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	The Site Energy Use Intensity (EUI) at the property site equals the amount of energy consumed at the site in thousand British thermal units (kBtu) per gross square foot (kBtu/ft ²) of the property. Site EUI values are the result of self-reported entries.
Weather Normalized Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	<p>Weather normalized Site Energy Use Intensity is the Site EUI in kBtu/ft² of the property, normalized for weather.</p> <p>Weather normalization facilitates the comparison between different parts of the country and corrects for year-to-year differences in weather. Weather normalized energy is the energy your building would have used under 30-year average conditions. The weather in a given year may be much hotter or colder than the normal climate; weather normalized energy accounts for this difference. Note that the adjustment is for weather only, but not climate. That is, the metric evaluates your building over time, but does not account for differences between your building and other locations that have different average (normal) climates. Weather Normalized Source EUI values are the result of self-reported entries.</p>
Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	<p>Source Energy Use divided by property square footage, normalized for weather.</p> <p>Weather-normalization is based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather data for the zip code. Source Energy Use is the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate the property. In addition to what the property consumes onsite, source energy includes losses that take place during generation, transmission, and distribution of the energy, thereby enabling a complete assessment of energy consumption resulting from building operations. Thus, Source EUI is the best way to quantify the energy performance of commercial buildings.</p>

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Weather Normalized Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	<p>The Weather Normalized Source Energy Use Intensity (EUI) is the source EUI (kBtu/ft²) of the property, normalized for weather.</p> <p>Weather normalization facilitates comparison between different parts of the country and corrects for year-to-year differences in weather. Weather normalized energy is the energy your building would have used under 30-year average conditions. The weather in a given year may be much hotter or colder than the normal climate; weather normalized energy accounts for this difference. Weather Normalized Source EUI values are the result of self-reported entries.</p>
Total GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e)	<p>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions are the carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases released into the atmosphere as a result of energy consumption at the property, as calculated by Portfolio Manager.</p> <p>GHG emissions are expressed in Metric Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), a universal unit of measure that combines the quantity and global warming potential of each greenhouse gas. Total Emissions is the sum of Direct Emissions (emissions associated with onsite fuel combustion) and Indirect Emissions (emissions associated with purchases of electricity, district steam, district hot water, or district chilled water. These emissions occur at the utility plant, but they are a result of the property's energy consumption and therefore contribute to the overall GHG footprint).</p>
Total GHG Emissions Intensity (kgCO ₂ e/ft ²)	<p>The total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions calculated by Portfolio Manager, divided by the floor area of the building, in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per square foot.</p>
Metered Areas (Energy)	<p>The portions of the building for which energy use was reported. This should indicate that energy use reported represents the whole building unless there are extenuating circumstances as noted by the owner (e.g., unresponsive tenant, utility bill reading errors).</p>